





# Daily Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN  
EDITORS.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1865.

It is a queer notion, that the sovereign power in the land is restricted in the use of whatever means may be needed to save the Government from overthrow. Such a pretence was never before set up in the known world. When the crisis of fate is reached, the power of the Government is co-ordinate with the necessity, and reaches to whatever length may be necessary for self-preservation. It is only in this view, that a constitutional government like to this Confederacy, is one of logic and philosophy. If it were otherwise, either by some restriction introduced into the organic law, or for the want of some prerogative omitted, it would simply be a government of folly, unworthy the allegiance of intelligent men.

When, therefore, the Constitution delegates to Congress the power of declaring war, and to raise armies, and to make rules for their government and regulation, it means to bestow upon this branch of the government all the power that is needed to make the declaration of war effective, to prosecute it to success, to defend the national safety and uphold the national honor. To this extent every citizen of the land, within the call of Congress, is subject to whatever duties it may deem proper to impose upon him. To this principle there may be the exception of such State officers as are *bona fide* necessary for the administration of the State Government—*ex necessitate rei*.

But how has this power of Congress been crippled and dwarfed? Why, first by its own subordinate. It is a common allegation against officers of Congress and Enrolling officers, that they have failed of their duty; that they have gratified favoritism, indulged partialities and sympathies; and some have been bought with bribes, and others have received gifts; and yet again many have idled their time and neglected duty, and permitted those liable to duty to escape its performance. Quartermasters, Commissaries and Impressing Agents, have shocked the public sense by corruption, dishonest practices, speculation and peculation, until honorable men are ashamed by the general obloquy which attaches against this class of public officials. Medical Boards are not without their share of the blame. Many a stalwart man is seen on the street, engaged in the usual avocations, eating the usual allowance, not uncommonly indulging ever and anon a dip of "now dip," and not infrequently the most agile in the "trappings of the light fantastic toe," in festive entertainments, who carries "health in his face" and medical exemptions in his pocket. Do all these officers reflect that they damage the cause, aid the enemy, produce the disasters, and must share the misfortunes of this evil conduct? Let the first step of the government, now in the pause of active movements, begin thoroughly to purge its departments—to cleanse the Augean stables, and drive out the locusts.

If this be done, it will give new hope for the cause. We do not mean to say that all are corrupt or idle, nor even a majority. We rejoice to believe that the contrary is the case. But one bad official can do more harm, than many good ones can remedy. It behooves every department of the Government to be secure of the services of trustworthy and faithful subordinates; and Congress should make this security positive, by the enactment of stringent laws, controlling human infirmity by the fear of punishment. It would be well too not to leave these non-combatant offices long in the same hands, and frequently to change the locality of Post offices.

But not only is the power of the government weakened by its own officers, but Governors of States and State Legislatures have been a fruitful source of strife and contention with the central government; the former oftentimes actuated by a jealousy and petty envy; and the latter by narrow and unworthy partisanship.

Of the former, Gov. J. E. Brown of Georgia is an illustrious example. We believe, conscientiously, that of all men in the nation, he is more responsible for the serious advantages now held by the enemy, and the more serious injuries now threatening the Confederacy, than any other man. Viewed from a distance by impartial and discriminating minds, it will be held for wonder, that any system of government adopted for the South, could tolerate the evils which his course has created; or that any sane man, regarding the public welfare and interested in it, could pursue such a course. Equally astounding to reflecting minds will be the legislation of North Carolina appear. It is only necessary to glance at the last session of this body, to see how much of positive hindrance the government suffers. While it was in session; we were in the midst of "deplorable disasters." The enemy was passing triumphantly through a sister State, ravaging and destroying, with the avowed purpose after that was accomplished, of renewing on our soil the events there being enacted. A formidable fleet and army were actually assembled to advance upon the most important point in our State, with the confidence of a certain success. The double system of Home Guard and Militia had rendered the State force unavailable, and the absorption of thousands into State officers, took out of the Confederate service a large army corps of able-bodied soldiers. It is a

lamentable fact, that with every inducement which patriotic men could have to pass vigorous war measures, the Legislature passed no single act to strengthen the army in the field. But what did it do?

It voted itself fifty dollars a day, and mileage.

It wasted hours and days in the discussion of plans for peace—plans contemptuously rejected by the enemy in advance, and plans which had neither availability nor constitutional authority for their adoption.

Its members indulged in wholesale denunciation of our government, its policy, its measures, and its administration; and at the same time they forbore to arraign the public enemy, against whom their complaints were withheld!

But it did worse than all this, if possible. There were fourteen thousand State officers within the age of conscription exempted as necessary to carry on the State government—it not only continued these exemptions, but it added new ones, and in many instances with the palpable purpose of keeping recruits out of the army. It appointed between four and six hundred new Justices of the Peace, although it is well known that in every county there are more Magistrates than are needed. And it performed these acts of gross injustice to our soldiers in the field, notwithstanding our great leader, Gen. Lee, was appealing for reinforcements, and notwithstanding our soldiers, reduced in number by exposure and battle, were confronting heavy odds, and asking to be reinforced!

These are some of the methods by which the power of the government has been depressed, its resources reduced, and its means for carrying on the war-withheld. In this way has the cause been hindered of success, and the efforts of the enemy aided and comforted. And now the question is presented to Congress—the war-making power—and to the President and Senate, the treaty-making power—can these obstacles be removed? Is there power in the General Government to control and draw out and employ in their way the national resources for the prosecution of the war? We by no means intend to enquire whether there be force in the Government—lawless, despotic force—but power—rightful, legitimate, constitutional power? If there be, it should be used, and at once. We think there is, under the Constitution and within the scope of its provisions, ample power to overthrow every obstacle, to put down all opposition, and to engage the entire strength of the nation in the public defence.

If the Government is overthrown and our cause fail, it will be through the laxity of rule, and not for its stringency. Compact and strong measures by Congress, will be hailed by the people and the soldiers.

## Sherman's Movements.

The Charleston Courier of the 3d, says reliable information received in that city on the 2d, states that a portion of Sherman's forces had crossed the Savannah River at Screven's Ferry, and driven in our pickets. The force of the enemy was not positively known at last accounts. It was supposed his movements will probably be developed that day.

It also states that the Yankees, have a strong force of contrabands repairing the Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

We also learn from the same paper; that Gen. D. H. Hill arrived in Charleston on Sunday last, with orders to report to General Beauregard. Both left on a special train Monday afternoon for Montgomery, Ala., from whence they will communicate with General Hood's army.

We would call attention to the advertisement of a "Parlor Entertainment"—Musical—to be given in this city to-night, by the Military Band, belonging to Cooke's N. C. Brigade. The proceeds of the entertainment, it will be seen, are to be appropriated to the purchase of Books, for the instruction of illiterate soldiers. The object is a most worthy one; the music we are sure will be good, and we trust a full house will greet the Band.

The Entertainment will be given at the Chapel of the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind.

## The Damage Done at the Salt Works.

The Lynchburg Virginian lays before the public a full and authentic account of the damage done at the Salt Works, in Western Virginia, by the enemy. It is gratifying to know that the injuries are such only as can soon be repaired. We find it stated that North Carolina sustained some loss by the destruction of some of her kettles, and a partial injury by fire, of salt belonging to the State. Mr. A. E. Cox, of Georgia, publishes a card, in which he states that the Board of Public Works of Va. not interfered with foreign trains, North Carolina and Georgia would have taken out 30,000 bushels of salt now at Saltville.

"The Long Ago."—The Augusta Constitutionalist says—"An esteemed correspondent writes that we are mistaken as to the authorship of that incomparable poem 'The Long Ago.' It is claimed that one Phillip Henderson, of Mecklenburg county, N. C., is the rightful owner, though for many years gone to his rest. If this be so, then, Phillip Henderson, you have left a divine thought on earth to be a joy forever. Peace to your ashes!"

We are happy to learn from the Goldsboro' State Journal, that Col. Whitford "is getting along finely. He has not lost an arm, nor is it at all probable that his present wound will so result. He was painfully wounded in the arm by a spent grape shot but is in no danger of losing his arm. We learn that in a few weeks more he expects to be again in the field."

## A Very Mild Reproof and Strictly Maternal.

We do not join in the censures heaped upon the present Legislature in certain quarters. It has both ability and patriotism, and will do its duty. The fact that it has been disposed to consult the public welfare by the consideration of peace measures, and by remonstrances against the unnecessary action of the Confederate Congress, touching the personal rights of the States, argues no indifference to the success of the cause. Exhibition of disapproval approaching to apparent stubbornness or reticence, may indicate an unjustifiable partisan predilection to some, but those who are so ready to sustain, encourage and endorse partisan efforts on the one hand, may expect those in the opposite to throw them back. We do not see the exhibition of strong partisan feeling at any time, but especially in the present emergency. It is certainly neither wise nor best nor safest for the cause. But the true Conservatives have never been foremost in exhibiting this feeling. If they have manifested it, it has generally been by way of retaliation. If partisan feeling is unjustifiable in Conservatives, it is equally so in Confederates, whether exhibited by the government itself or by those who endorse and support all its measures.

Opposed as we are to anything coming from partisan friends or opponents of the government, which may in any degree militate against the cause, several things occurred during the late session of the Legislature, which we could not sanction as wise or opportune. Yet we have not felt it to be our province to lecture or advise that body. We have taken it for granted it knows its own business best. One thing however, was done, which to our mind though a small affair in itself, was wholly unnecessary. We allude to the increase of magistrates in the several counties. We do not believe that the number of persons in the State exempted from military service because they were magistrates, was near so large as has been claimed. But still there were enough. We have heard no one affirm that there were not enough. The increase therefore of the number at a time like this looks very much like doing a childish thing out of spite.—*Conservative.*

John, you John, what a naughty boy! how could you do such a naughty trick? Come here, mother's darling; kiss your dear mother. Johnny won't do so any more, will he? Susan, give little Johnny a piece of plum cake, and amuse him, and keep him out of mischief.

## Important from Mead.

The Clarion of the 22d says: We have just conversed with an officer from Gen. Hood's army, and learn that on Thursday morning, the 15th, the enemy formed in line of battle in front of Gen. Sears' brigade of French's Division, on the left of the Hillsboro' pike, and at the same time advanced in heavy lines of battle in front of the cavalry near the Hardin pike, threatening to cut off Ector's brigade of French's division, which was two miles distant on the Hardin pike. Col. Coleman, commanding Ector's brigade of French's division, then fell back by swinging around and formed the extreme left of the army.

As the enemy advanced and extended to our left, they passed Gen. Walthall's division and Sears' brigade, and obliged them to fall back, and the line was formed between the Hillsboro' and Granny White pikes, supported by Johnson's division. Ector's brigade occupied a high hill on our extreme left. Johnson's on his right, less commanding, and the plain beyond. About 4 p. m., the enemy pressed Johnson from his position and pierced the centre of our left wing, and nearly gained the Granny White pike, when it became dark and the fighting ceased.

Coleman, with Ector's brigade, held his position all night, and thus checked the advance of the enemy. No fighting occurred on the centre or right.

That night our line was formed near the Granny White pike and across it. Ector still being on the left, supported by Bates on the left.

The next morning the action commenced early by cannonading on both sides, and continued till 10 a. m., when everything indicated a general engagement.

Our loss on Thursday was small, while that of the enemy was much greater from our advantage of position. Gen. Sears was wounded and had his leg amputated, but was doing well.

Seventeen hundred Yankee prisoners, captured by our forces at different places on the advance towards Nashville, arrived at Dayton, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, to-day.

It will be seen from the above, that Coleman, with his North Carolinians, "held his position" in the disastrous battle near Nashville, and "checked the advance of the enemy." Good for North Carolina.

## New Advertisements.

Stockholders in the "Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company," are requested to notice advertisement calling a meeting of the Company on Tuesday the 24th instant. Especial compliance is necessary relative to being represented by proxy, in case the Stockholder is not able to be present.

A recaptured Slave at Camp Holmes. The owner is requested to come for him.

For Commissioner in the Eastern Ward, Mr. Alfred Upchurch.

W. F. Askeew & Co. advertise two Valuable Servants to be sold this afternoon.

New Auction and Commission House in Raleigh—see Advertisement of C. W. D. Hutchings & Co.

Creech & Litchford advertise valuable Negroes for sale at auction on the 11th.

Servant Wanted—W. B. Smith.

Hillsboro' Recorder—offered for sale.

YANKEE LOSS.—From a gentleman, who obtained his information from Gov. Brown's private Secretary, the Columbus (Ga.) Star learns that in the fight between the forces under Hardee and the Yankees, near Waynesboro, the Yankees lost 1,200 in killed and wounded, and 2,000 prisoners. This was mentioned by the Augusta press at the time, but its confirmation was suppressed by order of Gov. Brown and the military authorities at Augusta and Savannah, because it was thought best to keep the enemy off the coast as much in the dark as to Sherman's position as possible.

Lieut. Col. Thomas D. Claiborne, of the 7th N. C. Cavalry, died near Danville on the 29th of December.

## Gen. Price not Dead.

The Memphis (Montgomery) Appeal has been furnished by Dr. O. Knodt, with the following extract from a private letter received from a highly intelligent source, from which it will appear that the old war-horse "still lives," or at least that he alive on the 2d instant, the day after he was reported to have died of apoplexy, at Dooley's ferry, in Arkansas:

WASHINGTON, Ark., Dec. 2, 1864.

My Dear Doctor:—Our grand raid upon Missouri is over, and I am out safe and sound. We took the whole State for a while, but they doubled teams on us, and we had to "get out." We got about twelve thousand recruits. My regiment is in Shelby's old brigade, now commanded by General Jeff. Thompson, who distinguished himself more than ever in this campaign.

It was fight, fight, fight, day after day, and march, march, march, night after night, until men and horses were completely worn out. The men became so sleepy that they dropped from their saddles in broad day light without waking, and several of my men actually went to sleep in the streets. The Yankees still hold Fort Smith, Fayetteville, Little Rock, Dardanelle, Duvall's Bluff, Pine Bluff, etc., and no movement likely to dislodge them will be made soon. Magruder commands the whole district. Buckner and Faneely are in Louisiana, Walker is in Texas, Maxey Gano and Watie are in the Indian Nation, and General Price is with his broken down men and horses near to Clarksville, Texas, where they have taken up winter quarters, and where they will remain for the purpose of getting that repose which they so much need. Our lines, I venture to predict will not be much changed during the winter.

You ought to have seen our boys "lift" the Dutch in Missouri. I was jolly. Many valuable officers were killed and wounded or left.

Ever your true friend.

A. W. S.

From the Augusta Constitutionalist.

## The "Loyal Georgian."

We are indebted to our old friend Daniels, for merly of Millen, for a copy of the above named Journal, published by the Yankees at Savannah. The "News" has had to serve the purpose of the L. G., its type and fixtures having fallen to the spoil of M. Summers, Capt. and A. Q. M. In order to fill up space, Capt. Summers, A. Q. M., lugs in any quantity of Confederate advertisements, amongst which we notice that of our cotemporary, the "Pacificator." The felicitous A. Q. M. thus alludes to the reception of his Journal:

UNEXPECTED DEMAND.—The rush for the first number of our paper on Saturday afternoon last was perfectly overwhelming, and far exceeded our most sanguine anticipations. In fact we were forced to "stop the press," for fear our whole supply of paper would be exhausted on the first number. We are pleased to learn that our publication, although issued under many disadvantages, met with success and popular favor, and hope to continue to meet and receive the public approbation.

A gracious communication, under the brilliant pseudonym of "White Star," sends the following endorsement of the A. Q. M.'s speculation:

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 24th, 1864.

Mr. Editor:—We like the ring of your "salutation." Your platform is broad, your principles sound. Then, too, you show yourself a live Yankee. Savannah is fortunate—Federal swords and pikes seemed quite interchangeable.

"Deal gently with the erring." That sounds good, coming from a soldier—it is a first rate doctrine. The route of our army is marked by too many cold, ghastly chimneys. Desolation is dishonor—those fine houses were worth nothing to the enemy, and to us they are a handful of bitter ashes.

For shame! Let the desolation of Georgia stand witness to the columns Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH, as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.

MANY CITIZENS OF THE EASTERN WARD.

jan 7 dtd

SERVANT WANTED!

I want to hire a NEGRO GIRL. She will have a good home in a small family. Apply to

W. B. SMITH, Field and Firestone Office.

jan 7 dtd

STOCKHOLDERS MEETING.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the "Confederate Joint Stock Publishing Company," will be held at the Exchange Hotel, in this city, on Tuesday, the 24th instant, at three o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organizing under the Charter granted by the recent session of the Legislature. Stockholders who cannot attend in person, are earnestly requested to be represented by proxy.

By order of the President.

jan 7 tjan24 W. E. ANDERSON, Sec'y.

EASTERN WARD.

Editors Confederate: As your paper is a daily visitor in our Ward, we take this opportunity to announce through its columns Mr. ALFRED UPCHURCH, as a candidate for Commissioner. We believe he will make an efficient officer if elected.

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AUCTION TO-DAY.

This (Saturday) evening, at three o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, we will sell

TWO LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO WOMEN,

sold for no fault.

One, 24 years old, excellent Cook, Washer and Ironer, and a good House Servant.

One, 19 years old, good Seamstress and a splendidly qualified House Girl.

They are servants of good character, likely and healthy.

W. F. ASKEW & CO.

Saturday, January 7th, 1865.—dtd

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & CO.,

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FAYETTEVILLE ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL AUCTION AND COMMISSION business, in the store formerly occupied by Sam'l M. Young.

They promise to attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to them.

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS, SAMUEL H. YOUNG, A. J. PARTIN.

jan 7-46t

Conservative, Progress and Standard copy one week.

## Miscellaneous Paragraphs.

TO CANDLES MAKERS.—Those who make for use or for sale will find the following suggestions very important in making good candles: Melt the tallow and strain off all impurities—then get clean, soft wick, make it of moderate size and plait it, be sure to do that and you will never or seldom have use for snuffers. This is our plan and we give it for the benefit of the public. We can't find any candles in market equal to ours.—*Augusta Register.*

United States Senator Carlile, from Western Virginia, does not reside in the State he pretends to represent.

Mrs. Hutchings, recently sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Fitchburg (Massachusetts) House of Correction for attempting to send a sword to Major Harry Gilmore, has been released by order of Lincoln, and arrived in Baltimore.

A Northern paper reports that there is now an average of five highway robberies or murderous affrays in Nashville every day.

Some writers say that "children are placed like milestones along the road of life." "That may be all very nice, but we want to know how to count when they come to twins."

Why is the heart of a lover like the sea serpent? Because it is a secret (sea creature) of great signs (size.)

If you wish to know the person against whom you have most reason to guard yourself, your mirror will show him to you.

A QUICK WAY OF POPPING THE QUESTION.—Rather a bashful acquaintance of ours, succeeded a few weeks since in performing that delicate operation, in the following handsome manner:

"Mitt are you a grammarian?"

"Only moderate."

"Can you parse kissing?"

"No, sir."

"Can you decline matrimony?"

"No, sir."

Well, then, we'll go to house-keeping next week."

She blushed, and simpered, "All right."

Macon Telegraph.

HOW TO PREVENT WET FEET.—A writer in the Mechanic's Magazine, who says he has had three pairs of boots last him six years, and he thinks he will not require more for six years to come, tells how he treats them:

I put a pound of tallow and rosin in a pot on the fire, when melted and mixed, apply it hot to the boot with a painter's brush until and shine like a mirror. Tallow and grease become rancid and rot the stitching or leather, but the rosin gives it an antiseptic quality which preserves the whole.

GOOD EFFECT OF THE YANKEE FAILURE AT WILMINGTON.—The Journal says:

There is one gratifying result of the failure of the enemy here which may be almost as valuable in its moral effect as the repulse of his vast armada was in its military consequences. If the latter has saved the last remaining scrap of the Confederacy, the first has done much to restore the spirit and confidence of the people. It has been the turning point to a long succession of disasters. It has shown what can be done, when people are determined that it shall be done. It shows us that we are neither deprived of help from Providence, nor rendered incapable of helping ourselves. The news from Wilmington was immediately felt at Richmond. Pending the attack here gold disappeared as totally in Richmond as it did here. As soon as the repulse of the enemy became known, it began to crawl timidly forth, at gradually declining rates, although fearfully extravagant. Gold went up somewhat in New York. It will probably go up still further.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEGROES AT AUCTION!!

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., in front of our store, at 12 o'clock, m., we will sell

ONE NEGRO WOMAN,

27 years old, an excellent Washer and Ironer, with three female children, ages 2, 4 and 6 years, all sound and healthy.

CREECH & LITCHFORD, Auctioneers.

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## TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.  
Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. TOWNSEND, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

## FROM AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—Kilpatrick has not crossed the Altamaha; he is supposed to be on the Carolina side of the Savannah river.

Western papers report Forrest killed by one of his men. A Yankee raid on the Mobile and Ohio railroad tore up miles of track near Verona. A private letter says Gen Price is not dead. It is currently rumored Gen Hood is dead.

## FROM SAVANNAH.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—The Constitutionalist of this morning contains proceedings of the meeting of the citizens of Savannah, copied from the "Loyal Georgian" of the 25th. The meeting was called to order by Mayor Arnold, and A. Partridge and Robert E. King were appointed Secretaries.

Resolutions were adopted in reference to the condition of the city, now under the authority of the United States. The first resolution adopts the language of Lincoln, to seek to have peace by laying down our arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution, leaving all questions to be adjusted by Legislative conference and votes. Second, they will bury byones in the grave and use their best efforts to bring back the prosperity and commerce once enjoyed. 3rd, claims the immunities and privileges offered in Lincoln's proclamation and message. Fourth, requests Gov. Brown to call a Convention of the people of the State, that they may vote on the question of a continuance of war.

Col. Rockwell, A. Lippman, Dr. Willis, Old Villigan, Martin Duggan, J. G. Mills, W. D. Wood, Old Jackson, (all Yankees), were the committee, who reported the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

A gentleman from Savannah says only seventeen persons were present.

The Chronicle of this morning contains a significant communication, entitled "Is it treasonable to secede?"

Advices from below, confirm the report that Sherman's forces have crossed the Savannah. They are believed to be moving towards Grahamville. The reported deaths of Generals Hood and Forrest are not confirmed.

## Violent Storm in Alabama.

AUGUSTA, Jan. 5.—A violent storm passed over Middle Alabama, December 28th. It commenced west of Montgomery and raged along the whole extent of the Montgomery and West Point road. The woods were prostrated, the railroad bridge twenty miles east of Montgomery was blown down. At Auburn the storm raged with great fury; a large number of houses were demolished or unroofed. Some fifteen persons were killed at Opelika, several buildings were demolished and two or three lives lost. The amount of damage done by the storm